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Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

World Summaries
CROPS AND LIVESTOCK

APRIL 28, 1960

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Foreign Agricultural Service
Washington 25, D.C.

WORLD APPLE AND PEAR PRODUCTION DOWN IN 1959

World production of both apples and pears in 1959 decreased from the high levels of 1958. Apple production was 479 million bushels, 21 percent below 1958 but 18 percent above average. Pear production was 136 million bushels, 18 percent below 1958 but 4 percent above average. These decreases are primarily a result of lower production in Europe following the 1958 bumper crop.

Apples: Both North America and Europe produced fewer apples in 1959 compared with 1958. All countries of North America showed a decrease; the largest decline was in the United States.

With few exceptions - notably Italy - European countries suffered from summer drought and, in some areas, spring frosts. As a result, all European countries except Italy showed substantial declines in apple production during 1959 compared with 1958 crop. Total European production was 255 million bushels, 32 percent below 1958 and 9 percent above average.

In the Southern Hemisphere, all producing countries except Argentina had a slight increase in apple production during 1959. Although, weather conditions were favorable during growing and harvesting, the Argentine apple crop decreased slightly from 21 million bushels in 1958 to 20 million bushels in 1959. Fruit size and quality of the Argentine crop is good.

Apple production in Chile and New Zealand remained the same for 1958 and 1959. Weather was favorable in Chile. New Zealand reported a late frost in Nelson, the major apple area, which slightly affected the apple crop.

Production in the Union of South Africa rose 47 percent from 1.5 million bushels in 1958 to 2.2 million in 1959. Producing countries in Asia also had increases, but these were small and only slightly affected world totals.

Pears: In Europe, pear production follows the same pattern as apple production. Due to poor weather, the 1959 European pear crop was 30 percent below the large 1958 crop. Italy and Yugoslavia were the only European countries with substantially larger production.

In North America, total pear output rose by 1.8 million bushels in 1959 over 1958, with the United States accounting for all the increase. Canada and Mexico had a decrease of 377 thousand bushels and 8 thousand bushels respectively.

In the Southern Hemisphere, Argentina and Australia had slight rises in production during 1959. Due to hail and frost damage in some areas, the Union of South Africa crop in 1959 decreased 16 percent from 1958. Production in Chile and New Zealand also dropped slightly.

Pear production in Asia was up slightly, but had little effect on total world production.

APPLES: Production in specified countries, average 1951-55, annual 1957-59

Continent and country	Average 1951-55	1957	1958	1959 1/
	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels
Dessert & Cooking				
North America:				
Canada	14,208	15,906	17,006	14,478
Mexico	2,543	2,868	3,031	2,756
United States 2/	104,000	118,548	126,610	118,227
Total	120,751	137,322	146,647	135,461
Europe:				
Austria	9,165	3,436	19,829	7,821
Belgium-Luxembourg	13,441	5,796	8,313	3/6,889
Denmark	8,414	8,772	11,698	8,727
France	19,924	8,213	29,124	18,718
Germany, Wn.	55,583	18,700	107,323	39,090
Greece	1,957	4,840	4,192	5,545
Italy	43,279	44,577	74,742	82,093
Netherlands	15,343	6,476	17,637	12,722
Norway	2,165	2,062	3,155	2,871
Spain	7,562	8,474	10,406	10,564
Sweden	6,816	7,624	11,896	6,798
Switzerland	18,647	5,052	34,906	17,453
United Kingdom	23,185	20,160	28,401	24,873
Yugoslavia	7,978	4,868	14,054	10,793
Total	233,459	149,050	375,676	254,957
Asia:				
Lebanon	937	1,286	1,516	2,021
Turkey	5,445	5,308	8,885	9,000
Japan	19,542	37,141	37,065	38,075
South America:				
Argentina	12,422	12,998	21,293	19,800
Chile 2/	1,525	2,067	2,416	2,434
Africa:				
Union of So. Africa 4/	686	1,668	1,521	2,208
Oceania:				
Australia	9,972	12,865	10,150	12,786
New Zealand	2,590	3,239	3,311	3,314
Total spec. countries Dessert & Cooking 5/	407,329	362,944	608,480	480,056
Cider				
Austria	3,876	899	11,042	1,407
France	146,843	27,831	197,495	50,045
Spain	2,985	983	764	6/
United Kingdom	3,209	3,220	3,645	2,623
Total	156,913	32,933	212,946	

PEARS: Production in specified countries, average 1951-55, annual 1957-59

Continent and Country	Average 1951-55	1957	1958	1959 1/
	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels	1,000 Bushels
Dessert and Cooking				
North America:				
Canada	1,347	1,094	1,521	1,144
Mexico	726	747	758	750
United States	29,100	31,676	28,890	31,090
Total	31,173	33,517	31,169	32,984
Europe:				
Austria	1,641	962	3,527	1,255
Belgium-Luxembourg	9,129	2,207	5,518	2/ 2,910
Denmark	756	670	661	441
France	6,961	5,688	9,823	7,887
Germany, Wn.	17,468	5,165	29,718	10,400
Greece	1,533	2,411	1,369	1,648
Italy	17,356	15,713	22,904	25,463
Netherlands	5,780	1,455	6,393	4,850
Norway	289	294	467	300
Spain	3,377	4,644	4,775	4,409
Sweden	1,402	1,093	1,631	1,014
Switzerland	10,847	2,646	15,873	9,259
United Kingdom	1,771	1,913	3,566	2,916
Yugoslavia	3,264	2,663	3,823	4,410
Total	81,574	47,524	110,048	77,162
Asia:				
Lebanon	388	160	57	110
Turkey	4,156	4,045	4,720	5,600
Japan	4,477	7,852	8,479	8,995
South America:				
Argentina	4,009	4,863	4,074	4,490
Chile	155	238	406	355
Africa: 3/				
Union of So. Africa	1,169	1,294	2,052	1,720
Oceania:				
Australia	3,670	4,776	3,985	4,378
New Zealand	390	511	630	461
Total spec. countries Dessert & Cooking. 4/	131,161	104,780	165,620	136,255
Cider				
Austria	5,815	2,676	8,377	2,729
France	22,948	4,349	32,150	8,147
United Kingdom	183	112	278	152
Total	28,946	7,137	40,805	11,028

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Commercial crop. 3/ Belgium only. 4/ Deciduous Fruit Board handlings. 5/ May include some cider apples in countries not reported separately. 6/ Not available.

WORLD OUTPUT OF DAIRY PRODUCTS FOURTH QUARTER AND ANNUAL, 1959

Overall world production (milk equivalent-fat basis) of manufactured dairy products in the principal dairy countries in the fourth quarter of 1959 was slightly greater than in the same period of 1958. Cheese, canned milk, and dried milk production were higher, and butter production was about the same.

Most countries of Western Europe had recovered from the drought by the fourth quarter, and output of dairy products was up in this area as a whole. Weather conditions favored milk production in Argentina and Australia in the final quarter of 1959. Milk production in both the United States and Canada increased slightly.

Creamery butter output in the fourth quarter of 1959 for the 13 countries reporting was moderately greater than in the corresponding quarter of 1958. Including France - Europe's leading butter producer - where there was a sharp decline, and the United Kingdom, where output increased, total creamery butter production was about the same. Production was up in Denmark, the Netherlands, Finland, Norway, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, Argentina, Australia, and the United States; it was down in the remaining reporting countries.

Cheese production in the final quarter of 1959 increased 6 to 7 percent over the same period of the preceding year with all reporting countries except the United States recording a higher output. Production is believed to have declined in France and may have increased in the United Kingdom, but fourth quarter data for these countries are incomplete.

Canned milk (condensed and evaporated) production in the 8 reporting countries was approximately 1 percent greater in the October-December quarter of 1959 than in the corresponding period of 1958. Gains were reported in all countries except the United States, France, and the United Kingdom.

Production of dried milk, most of which is nonfat dry milk, for 8 reporting countries was 8 percent above fourth quarter, 1958. Canada was the only reporting country in which production declined.

Total milk production for 1959, as indicated by the principal dairy countries, nearly equalled 1958. The drought in some countries, especially of Western Europe, prevented an increase over a year earlier. Production of all dairy products, except butter, exceeded that of 1958.

FACTORY DAIRY PRODUCTS: Output in principal producing and exporting countries, October - December, 1959 (Preliminary) with comparisons.

Country	October-December 1958	October-December 1959	Oct.-Dec., 1959 compared with Oct.-Dec., 1958	January-December 1958	January-December 1959	Jan.-Dec., 1959 compared with Jan.-Dec., 1958
	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Percent	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Percent
			Butter			
Canada	65,950	64,740	98	338,124	327,667	97
United States	289,748	291,450	101	1,388,649	1,329,105	96
Belgium	--	--	--	110,680	103,821	94
Denmark	74,076	81,791	110	350,311	370,373	106
Finland	36,264	38,022	105	164,313	180,777	110
France 1/	--	--	--	661,400	530,000	80
Germany, West	176,278	175,320	99	792,221	828,634	105
Ireland	14,739	13,832	94	104,675	86,688	83
Netherlands	27,644	36,993	134	201,941	176,976	88
Norway	4,005	4,797	120	29,799	32,888	110
Sweden	34,653	33,488	97	190,478	171,672	90
Switzerland	11,526	14,099	122	67,902	72,531	107
United Kingdom	--	--	--	66,416	32,144	48
Argentina	27,887	43,686	157	113,266	135,457	120
Un. of South Africa	21,990	--	--	80,213	--	--
Australia	158,211	175,889	111	402,588	450,804	112
New Zealand	201,081	1/ 193,600	96	491,350	1/ 486,740	99
			Cheese			
Canada 2/	17,219	26,179	152	91,321	107,175	117
United States	294,513	287,145	98	1,394,762	1,378,530	99
Denmark	48,501	50,044	103	237,215	252,206	106
France 1/	--	--	--	771,600	695,000	90
Netherlands	72,489	83,884	116	381,223	425,042	111
Norway	13,733	14,056	102	81,354	83,775	103
Sweden	19,661	23,528	120	112,902	116,315	103
Switzerland	23,903	35,406	148	136,024	143,960	106
United Kingdom 3/	--	--	--	213,360	196,560	92
Argentina	48,943	73,045	149	241,263	256,982	106
Un. of South Africa	7,305	--	--	25,083	--	--
Australia	36,329	38,907	107	86,050	99,916	116
New Zealand	80,014	1/ 90,350	113	199,265	1/ 206,800	104
			Canned Milk			
Canada 4/	52,114	53,059	102	332,933	333,264	100
United States 5/	444,523	426,420	96	2,355,386	2,327,800	99
Cuba	--	--	--	81,151	78,206	96
France 1/	46,800	36,600	78	152,100	214,300	141
Germany, West	130,451	162,531	125	664,204	735,704	111
Netherlands	138,093	142,250	103	630,956	743,402	118
United Kingdom	73,024	69,888	96	400,960	406,112	101
Argentina	8,596	8,993	105	26,890	27,192	101
Australia 6/	67,717	70,502	104	156,701	158,646	101
			Dried Milk 7/			
Canada 8/	43,615	38,420	88	205,338	197,101	96
United States 8/	353,047	369,820	105	1,819,152	1,834,765	101
Belgium	--	--	--	66,453	62,454	94
France 1/	19,600	24,100	123	79,400	123,000	155
Germany, West	23,892	34,050	142	121,041	163,702	135
Netherlands	10,973	16,023	146	181,879	173,405	95
Sweden	5,181	6,599	127	39,769	37,685	95
United Kingdom	--	--	--	126,560	108,192	85
Argentina	8,675	8,773	101	24,478	25,470	104
Australia	48,762	56,871	117	103,237	135,239	131

1/ Estimated. 2/ Cheddar cheese only. 3/ Total cheese production. 4/ Both bulk and case goods, whole and skim. 5/ Evaporated whole and condensed whole case goods only. 6/ Includes mixtures of full cream and skim milk, mixtures of full cream, skim and buttermilk, and "coffee and milk." 7/ Dried whole milk and nonfat solids production. 8/ Includes dried milk for animal feeding.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated from official statistics, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad, and other information.

WORLD HARD FIBER OUTPUT LARGER IN 1959

World production of sisal, abaca, and henequen - the 3 principal hard fibers - is estimated at a record 1843.6 million pounds, an increase of over 120 million pounds or about 7 percent over 1958. Total production consisted of 1,275.1 million pounds of sisal, 242.2 million of abaca, and 326.3 million of henequen, representing increases over 1958 of 5, 14, and 11 percent, respectively.

World supplies of sisal and henequen were adequate, with demand strong and buying of large quantities for delivery far into the 1960 year. Abaca production increased, but supplies were somewhat scarce, especially in some of the better grades.

Exceptionally strong demand in the past 2 years for hard fiber goods to handle the unusually large world crops kept prices relatively high and gave new impetus to production. Output of hard fibers increased in all major producing countries of Africa and the Americas, except Haiti.

Nearly two-thirds of the world's sisal is grown in Africa, and close to one-third in Brazil and nearby countries of Central and South America. Tanganyika, Brazil, Angola, and Kenya produce about 80 percent of the world supply. Mozambique, Haiti, and Indonesia are next in importance. Abaca production is centered in Asia, with the Philippines accounting for 91 percent of the world supply. Henequen is grown mostly in Mexico and Cuba, with Mexico supplying 92 percent of the total.

Sisal and abaca are grown mostly for export as raw fiber. They are sold principally in European countries, the United States, and Japan, and are used mostly in cordage, bags, and carpets. Henequen is used mostly in farm twines and other cordage. Large quantities of Mexican henequen are manufactured within the country for export as twines and other cordage.

World exports of sisal fiber in 1959 included 468 million pounds from Tanganyika, 250 million from Brazil, 118 million from Angola, 114 million from Kenya, 72 million from Mozambique, and about 40 million from Indonesia. The Philippines exported 214 million pounds of abaca, and Mexico 109 million pounds of henequen.

Hard fiber average prices in 1959 reached a 6 to 8 year high level. The average for British East African sisal No. 1, landed New York, was 11.6 cents a pound compared with 9.5 cents in 1958 and was the highest since the 12.4 cents in 1953.

Philippine abaca, grade Davao I, was 30.6 cents compared with 25.7 cents in 1958 and was the highest since the all-time peak of 32.1 cents in 1951. Mexican henequen, grade A, was 8.4 cents compared with 7.4 cents in 1958 and was the highest since the 8.8 cents in 1954.

HARD FIBERS: World production by calendar years, averages 1935-39 and 1951-55, and years 1955 through 1959

Fiber and area	Averages		Calendar years				
	1935-39 1/	1951-55	1955	1956	1957	1958 2/	1959 2/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
SISAL							
Western Hemisphere:							
Brazil	3/ 0.2	148.1	198.4	242.5	275.6	264.6	308.6
Haiti	13.9	51.1	73.0	74.4	3/ 70.0	85.1	3/ 60.0
Venezuela	3/ .2	16.6	10.1	12.8	15.1	14.8	15.4
Other 3/	2.0	2.8	6.0	6.7	12.4	10.0	15.0
Total	16.3	218.6	287.5	336.4	373.1	374.5	399.0
Africa:							
Angola	12.5	67.2	91.2	82.2	102.3	122.4	127.9
French Equatorial Africa	-	5.3	4.4	5.5	2.2	2.2	3/ .5
Kenya and Uganda	72.6	86.0	86.5	90.1	92.6	104.2	125.2
Madagascar 4/	5.7	21.5	24.1	25.5	27.6	25.4	3/ 27.5
Mozambique	32.9	48.4	58.2	56.4	65.6	66.9	70.3
Tanganyika	205.4	372.3	395.4	416.1	414.1	440.3	459.8
Other 3/	12.2	7.1	6.2	7.4	4.5	3.8	3.5
Total	341.3	607.8	666.0	683.2	708.9	765.2	814.7
Asia and Oceania:							
British North Borneo	-	2.6	6.2	2.0	3/ 3.0	3/ 3.0	3/ 2.5
China, Taiwan	3/ 1.2	2.3	2.4	7.1	6.3	15.1	3/ 10.0
Indonesia	180.9	53.3	3/ 73.7	74.3	71.6	57.9	48.5
Other 3/	.4	1.8	1.2	.9	.7	.2	.4
Total	182.5	60.0	83.5	84.3	81.6	76.2	61.4
Total sisal	540.1	886.4	1,037.0	1,103.9	1,163.6	1,215.9	1,275.1
ABACA							
Western Hemisphere:							
Costa Rica	-	7.5	1.6	0	3.5	4.9	6.0
Guatemala	-	8.1	4.9	2.0	3.9	3.3	8.0
Honduras	-	3.9	6.8	5.0	5.4	1.1	0
Other 3/	-	6.1	4.0	.2	.1	.1	.1
Total	-	25.6	17.3	7.2	12.9	9.4	14.1
Asia and Africa:							
British North Borneo	3/ 4.0	2.8	6.0	5.2	6.3	5.6	3/ 6.0
Indonesia	8.2	8.7	3/ 5.0	3.6	.9	1.8	3/ 1.0
Philippines 5/	373.8	244.8	236.0	274.9	262.6	194.6	220.8
Other 3/	-	.8	.7	.3	.5	.5	.3
Total	386.0	257.1	247.7	284.0	270.3	202.5	228.1
Total abaca	386.0	282.7	265.0	291.2	283.2	211.9	242.2
HENEQUEN							
Mexico	204.0	219.8	241.8	245.1	262.3	266.8	299.8
Cuba	30.5	28.1	19.3	22.9	25.4	19.8	20.0
El Salvador	6.6	5.8	5.0	5.2	5.6	5.6	6.1
Other 3/	.1	.5	.4	1.3	1.4	.8	.4
Total henequen	241.2	254.2	266.5	274.5	294.7	293.0	326.3
Total sisal, abaca, and henequen	1,167.3	1,423.3	1,568.5	1,669.6	1,741.5	1,720.8	1,843.6

1/ The 1934-38 average, which is more representative of pre-war levels of hard fibers production can be obtained by reference to previous publications of this series. Hereafter, the 1935-39 average will be used to conform to usual practice in other government publications. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Foreign Agricultural Service estimates based on incomplete data. 4/ Includes Comoro Island. 5/ Data include only fiber inspected by the Philippine Fiber Inspection Service and represent generally only 90 to 95 percent of total Philippine production. Converted at 278.88 pounds to the bale.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from official estimates of foreign governments, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, and estimates based on exports or other related information.

WORLD COTTON CROP AT RECORD HIGH FOR SECOND SUCCESSIVE YEAR

The world cotton crop for 1959-60, now estimated at 47.5 million bales (500 pounds gross weight), will set a record high for the second successive year. This crop exceeds the 1958-59 record by 3.2 million bales, and is 8.7 million bales larger than the average for the 5 years 1950-54. Although production is again at a new high, cotton consumption continues to rise and, on a world basis, consumption may exceed production this season by a small margin and result in a reduction in stocks for the fourth consecutive season.

In the United States, the 1959 crop totaled 14.5 million bales or 3.0 million bales larger than in 1958. The larger U. S. production is expected to be more than offset by a sharp increase in exports and continued high domestic consumption, resulting in a reduction in carryover to about 8.1 million bales next August, roughly 0.8 million bales lower than a year earlier, and almost 6.5 million bales below the record of 14.5 million on hand August 1, 1956.

Foreign Free World production for 1959-60 is currently estimated at 16.7 million bales, 0.7 million bales below last season's record. Smaller production of upland type cotton, mostly in Mexico, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Uganda, Mozambique, and Nigeria accounts for most of the decline from last season. This is partly offset by larger crops of upland types in South Brazil, Colombia, Spain, Tanganyika, and several other countries. Indications are that production of Asiatic-type short staple cotton is also lower this season than in 1958-59 as the decline in India's crop more than offsets the moderate increases in Pakistan and Burma.

Extra-long staple cotton production in the Free World this season is now estimated at 1.9 million bales, down 3 per cent from 1958-59. Much of the decline is in the Karnak variety in Egypt. Aggregate production of cotton in Communist countries, mainly the Soviet Union and Mainland China, is now estimated at 16.3 million bales in 1959-60, up 6 per cent from 15.4 million in 1958-59.

The net effect of the changes in foreign production indicated above is a decline in foreign supplies available for export, since the larger production in some countries, particularly the Communist, will be chiefly used domestically.

Recent reports indicate more acreage outside the United States will be planted to cotton in 1960-61 than in 1959-60 and that production will increase--perhaps by a much as 1.0 million bales. Several factors point to larger production next season, including the general rise in prices since the low points reached last summer and fall, continued government aids to cotton production in some countries, and the relative importance of cotton exports as a source of foreign exchange.

At present, acreage increases are already reported or are in prospect for Mexico, Central America, Greece, and a number of other countries. A return to more "normal" yields from the adverse conditions experiencedin 1959-60 could raise production in such countries as India, Uganda, and Nigeria. The United States total 1960 allotment for upland cotton is 17,528,000 acres, compared with 17,328,000 acres in 1959.

COTTON: Acreage and production in specified countries, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1957-59 1/

Continent and country	Acreage					Production 3/				
	Average					Average				
	1935-39	1950-54	1957	1958 2/	1959 2/	1935-39	1950-54	1957	1958 2/	1959 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
NORTH AMERICA:										
El Salvador	9	63	99	132	100	5	53	161	177	147
Guatemala	--	23	43	68	44	2	20	64	75	65
Mexico	725	1,936	2,247	2,510	1,798	334	1,333	2,085	2,345	1,700
Nicaragua	9	101	218	223	163	5	87	219	218	140
United States	27,788	22,861	13,558	11,849	15,164	13,149	14,092	10,964	11,512	14,549
British West Indies	20	17	13	10	--	5	4	6	3	--
Haiti	--	39	41	41	--	22	7	5	5	--
Total 4/	28,642	25,054	16,242	14,866	17,367	13,523	15,602	13,525	14,360	16,640
EUROPE:										
Bulgaria 5/	85	120	172	169	193	35	44	67	62	72
Greece	173	219	385	402	325	77	138	290	286	266
Italy	56	82	99	89	88	21	31	38	35	53
Rumania 5/	8	122	148	35	--	2	23	18	7	--
Spain	46	168	396	430	520	10	60	165	185	275
Yugoslavia	8	34	31	32	32	3	5	15	10	13
Total 4/	377	761	1,284	1,207	1,243	148	306	618	610	711
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	5,087	5,885	5,170	5,310	5,300	3,430	5,930	6,600	6,850	7,200
ASIA:										
Aden	--	18	41	28	40	--	12	24	16	25
Iran	453	463	625	640	665	171	186	280	320	330
Iraq	53	97	160	139	--	11	27	65	55	--
Israel	--	1	12	15	17	--	1	19	22	33
Syria	85	405	638	644	561	28	231	492	443	452
Turkey	667	1,458	1,544	1,559	1,542	249	624	600	825	825
Afghanistan	--	87	175	175	--	49	55	60	65	--
Burma	428	365	295	299	328	97	91	58	65	70
China, Mainland	7,038	12,740	14,200	14,800	15,000	2,855	4,920	7,000	8,500	9,000
India	6/ 24,204	16,463	19,996	19,825	19,500	6/ 5,348	3,404	4,425	4,100	3,500
Korea 7/	564	316	190	139	--	198	77	40	35	55
Pakistan	6/	3,167	3,563	3,306	3,305	6/	1,320	1,360	1,265	1,350
Thailand	16	89	101	104	--	7	32	50	50	--
Total 4/	33,805	35,728	41,631	41,761	41,670	9,038	10,996	14,507	15,795	15,861

SOUTH AMERICA:										
Argentina	770	1,308	1,585	1,225	1,200	289	557	783	460	450
Brazil	5,562	4,680	3,700	4,000	4,600	1,956	1,655	1,350	1,440	1,650
Colombia	98	163	174	225	360	23	69	100	150	295
Ecuador	40	38	45	45	--	13	11	16	14	--
Paraguay	111	153	143	150	--	40	59	51	45	--
Peru	428	488	610	605	--	379	450	505	518	516
Venezuela	50	35	--	--	--	11	13	30	29	37
Total 4/	7,060	6,870	6,312	6,305	7,025	2,711	2,816	2,837	2,658	3,005
AFRICA AND OCEANIA:										
Sudan	439	614	728	887	951	248	383	225	573	635
Belgian Congo	874	863	840	855	865	172	222	205	230	275
Rhodesias-Nyasaland	86	82	24	26	--	12	13	9	15	--
Kenya	--	73	85	85	--	13	11	10	14	14
Tanganyika	--	209	400	400	450	50	55	140	143	168
Uganda	1,477	1,574	1,617	2,014	1,565	281	291	292	334	262
Egypt	1,821	1,832	1,888	1,977	1,827	1,893	1,705	1,861	2,048	2,089
Morocco	1	9	17	19	16	8/	5	10	9	10
French Equatorial Africa	390	838	895	1,000	995	41	135	185	175	190
French West Africa	--	--	--	--	--	28	30	60	60	--
Mozambique	--	690	745	750	--	9/ 33	148	140	200	165
Nigeria	--	463	--	--	--	36	114	215	160	125
Angola	73	124	130	127	128	13	25	30	31	37
Union of South Africa	--	66	--	--	--	2	23	28	39	34
Australia	53	8	10	16	--	11	3	3	7	15
Total 4/	6,176	7,685	8,651	9,431	8,965	2,840	3,182	3,428	4,057	4,113
World total 4/	81,147	81,983	79,290	78,880	81,570	31,690	38,832	41,515	44,330	47,530
Foreign Free World 4/	41,140	40,239	45,965	46,643	45,804	12,219	13,818	16,835	17,368	16,671
Communist countries 4/	12,219	18,883	19,767	20,388	20,602	6,322	10,922	13,716	15,450	16,310

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[1] Years refer to crop years beginning August 1, in which major portion of crop was harvested. [2] Preliminary. [3] Production in bales of 478 pounds net prior to 1946 and 480 pounds thereafter. [4] Includes estimates for minor-producing countries not listed above and countries for which statistics are not yet available. [5] Figures for 1943 to date are not comparable with prewar figures because of boundary changes. [6] Pakistan included with India. [7] South Korea only after 1941. [8] Less than 500. [9] Exports.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U. S. agricultural attaches and Foreign Service officers, results of office research and related information.

1959 WALNUT PRODUCTION DOWN SUBSTANTIALLY

Commercial walnut production--outside the Soviet bloc--was substantially lower in 1959 than the previous year and well below average.

World production in 1959 is estimated at 124,300 short tons (unshelled basis), down 49,900 tons from the 174,200-ton 1958 crop. The reduction in 1959--about 21 percent from the 1952-56 average of 156,700 tons--is almost entirely due to the small harvests in the United States and France.

WALNUTS, UNSHELLED: Estimated commercial production in specified countries, average 1952-56, annual 1954-59

Country	Average 1952-56	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
France	28,300	26,500	33,500	20,500	9,500	29,000	13,000
India	1/	12,000	8,500	10,500	12,000	11,500	8,000
Iran 2/	6,300	7,100	6,800	4,400	7,400	3/	3/
Italy	23,200	12,500	29,000	39,000	13,000	25,000	22,000
Syria	4,600	4,400	3,300	2,200	4,400	3,700	3,300
Turkey	5,500	5,500	5,800	4,100	3,500	5,300	6,200
Yugoslavia	4,300	5,300	5,600	3,500	3,300	4,700	4,300
Foreign total	83,200	73,300	92,500	84,200	53,100	85,500	63,100
United States	73,500	75,400	77,400	71,800	66,600	88,700	61,200
Grand total	156,700	148,700	169,900	156,000	119,700	174,200	124,300

1/ Not available; 1954-57 average of 11,000 tons used in totals.
2/ Iranian data on a March-to-March year.
3/ Not available; 1952-56 average used in totals.

The short supply of 1959 walnuts is reflected in this season's prices. April 1960 in-shell prices of Italian walnuts are about 10 cents per pound higher than the previous year; French prices of shelled walnuts range from 30 to 50 cents per pound higher for the same period, while Indian kernels are up about 10 cents.

Stocks of walnuts in most producing countries are reported to be limited.

WORLD CATTLE NUMBERS CONTINUE UPWARD

World cattle numbers (including water buffalo) continued upward moderately in 1959, and exceed 1 billion head for the first time. This is 2 percent above 1959 and 10 percent above the 1951-55 average.

During 1959 numbers rose in nearly all major areas. There was a 5 percent increase in both the U.S.S.R. and North America, 3 percent in South America, 2 percent in Europe and 1 percent in Asia. But numbers declined 3 percent in Oceania, with nearly all of the decrease in Australia and 1 percent in Africa.

Numbers now are 30 percent above the 1951-55 average in the U.S.S.R., reflecting increased feed production, better use of available pastures and rangelands and special government encouragement. Greater numbers in North and South America (both 14 percent above the 1951-55 average) are due to greatly increased domestic purchasing power and profitable returns from cattle. Relatively high beef prices have a continued to expand numbers in Central America, the Caribbean, and in northern sections of South America. Numbers in Argentina have fluctuated cyclically and are now increasing, but the basic rise since 1951-55 has been in other countries in South America. Unusually strong demand for beef has pushed numbers in North America to record levels.

Cattle numbers in Western Europe are 9 percent above average. Greatly increased living standards have encouraged beef production, but output has not expanded as fast as in the Western Hemisphere where there is less competition for land from other agricultural enterprises. Strong European demand for beef has helped to encourage cattle raising in South America, Oceania and Africa.

Numbers in Eastern Europe (excluding the Soviet Union are at only 3 percent above the 1951-55 average. Under the government-managed economies of most countries, hog production has generally been encouraged at the expense of cattle or sheep. Also, emphasis has centered on production of milk rather than on beef.

(Table on following pages)

NEW PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO U.S. FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE

Single copies free to persons in the U. S. from the Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, 25, D. C., Room 5922. Phone: DUdley 8-2445.

"CLAM" Spells Keener Competition From Mediterranean Citrus. Foreign Agriculture Circular FCF 2-60. 7 pp.
China's Trade With Non-Communist Countries Reaches New High in 1958. Foreign Agriculture Circular FATP 8-60. 4 pp.
U.S. Agricultural Exports and Imports Increased in Calendar Year 1959. Foreign Agriculture Circular FATP 9-60. 8 pp.
Philippine Copra and Coconut Oil Exports To Continue Low in 1960. Foreign Agriculture Circular FFO 8-60. 2 pp.
Exports of U. S. Fats and Oils Under Title I, Public Law 480. Foreign Agriculture Circular FFO 9-60. 2 pp.
Pakistan To Initiate Second 5-Year Plan. Foreign Agriculture Circular FATP 10-60. 4 pp.

CATTLE: Number in specified countries, average 1951-55, annual 1957-60

Country	Month of estimate 1/	Average 1951-55	1957	1958	1959 2/	1960 2/
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
North America:						
Canada (Excluding Newfoundland)............	Dec. 1 1/	8,673	10,379	10,293	10,112	10,489
Mexico.......................	Spring	17,200	18,700	18,900	19,400	21,000
United States (Continental).	Jan. 1	91,333	94,502	93,350	96,650	101,520
Hawaii.....................	Dec. 31 1/	160	169	174	175	—
Puerto Rico................	Jan.	382	408	403	412	—
Total Canada, Mexico, U.S., and Possessions 3/		117,790	124,200	123,160	126,790	133,640
Costa Rica..................	Spring	705	949	977	1,002	—
El Salvador.................	Oct. 1/	794	917	778	800	—
Guatemala...................	April	1,133	1,049	1,113	1,142	—
Honduras....................	August	1,153	1,121	1,121	—	—
Nicaragua...................		1,213	1,331	1,370	1,425	1,496
Panama 4/..................	Aug.	573	622	638	661	—
Total Central America 3/		5,590	6,010	6,020	6,170	6,320
Cuba........................	Dec. 1/	4,408	5,500	5,700	5,850	5,750
Dominican Republic..........	July	885	930	—	—	—
Total Caribbean 3/......		6,360	7,500	7,720	7,890	7,810
Total North America 3/..		129,740	137,710	136,900	140,850	147,770
South America:						
Argentina...................	June 30	42,338	43,980	41,355	40,000	41,000
Bolivia.....................	Jan.	5/2,260	—	—	—	—
Brazil......................	Dec. 31 1/	56,071	66,695	69,548	71,420	—
Chile.......................	Jan. 1	2,630	2,910	2,920	2,930	2,930
Colombia....................	Oct. 1 1/	12,944	13,390	14,400	14,840	15,100
Ecuador.....................		1,377	1,363	—	—	—
Paraguay....................		4,099	3,929	—	—	—
Peru........................	Dec. 31 1/	3,331	3,380	3,225	3,177	—
Uruguay.....................	May	7,797	7,200	7,430	7,502	7,506
Venezuela...................		6,313	6,647	6,500	—	—
Total South America 3/..		139,380	151,980	153,160	154,250	158,290
Europe:						
Austria.....................	Dec. 3 1/	2,303	2,325	2,297	2,279	2,306
Belgium-Luxembourg..........	Jan.	2,284	2,618	2,543	2,607	—
Denmark 6/..................	Dec. 31 1/	2,989	3,113	3,151	3,224	3,313
Finland.....................	June 15	1,852	1,839	1,845	1,936	—
France......................	Oct. 1/	16,506	17,792	17,928	18,404	18,671
Germany, West 7/...........	Dec. 3 1/	11,545	11,895	12,014	12,132	12,465
Greece 8/..................	Dec. 31 1/	942	1,081	1,103	1,113	1,125
Ireland.....................	Jan. 1	3,925	4,022	3,969	4,053	4,250
Italy 8/...................	Jan.	8,711	8,476	8,649	8,992	9,200
Netherlands.................	Dec. 1/	2,733	2,785	2,873	3,015	3,164
Norway......................	Dec. 1/	1,127	1,060	1,068	1,060	1,057
Portugal....................	Dec. 15 1/	1,050	—	—	—	—
Spain.......................	May 31	2,888	2,736	2,734	2,690	—
Sweden......................	June 1	2,557	2,426	2,543	2,580	—
Switzerland.................	April	1,620	1,645	1,664	1,687	1,725
United Kingdom..............	Dec. 1 1/	10,132	10,711	10,819	11,005	11,489
Total West Europe 3/....		73,430	75,890	76,590	78,180	80,070
Albania 8/.................		411	414	—	—	—
Bulgaria 8/................	Jan.	1,896	1,772	1,668	1,572	1,458
Czechoslovakia..............	Jan. 1	4,249	4,134	4,091	4,183	4,297
Germany, East...............	Dec. 3 1/	3,790	3,719	3,744	4,145	—
Hungary.....................	March	2,108	1,973	1,937	2,004	—
Poland......................	June 30	7,488	8,265	8,210	8,347	—
Rumania 8/.................	Jan.	4,647	—	4,470	4,394	4,550
Yugoslavia 8/..............	Jan. 15	5,061	5,014	4,922	5,089	5,360
Total East Europe 3/....		29,650	29,930	29,450	30,140	30,630
Total Europe 3/.........		103,080	105,820	106,040	108,320	110,700
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)....	Jan. 1	57,005	61,400	66,800	70,840	74,100

(Continued)

CATTLE: Number in specified countries, average 1951-55, annual 1957-60—(Continued)

Country	Month of estimate 1/	Average 1951-55	1957	1958	1959 2/	1960 2/
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Africa:						
Algeria 9/	Nov. 20 1/	835	840	826	645	—
Egypt 8/	Jan. 1	2,685	—	2,785	2,819	2,855
Ethiopia and Eritrea		20,830	22,500	21,800	20,000	—
Sudan	Dec. 1 1/	4,457	6,900	6,900	—	6,907
Tunisia	Dec. 31 1/	448	491	544	563	—
Total North Africa 3/		34,255	38,905	38,325	36,475	36,005
Angola	Dec. 31 1/	1,237	1,214	1,176	1,217	1,250
Basutoland		404	382	363	—	—
Bechuanaland		1,087	1,310	1,314	—	—
Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi	Dec. 31 1/	1,710	1,862	1,963	2,014	—
Cameroun	Dec. 1/	1,240	1,280	1,290	1,295	1,300
French Equatorial Africa		4,152	4,399	4,412	—	—
French West Africa 10/		7,796	—	—	—	—
Ghana		790	870	—	960	—
Kenya	Dec. 1/	6,806	7,357	7,417	—	—
Malgache	Dec. 1/	5,960	6,322	6,333	6,352	—
Mozambique		783	842	890	953	—
Nigeria and British Cameroons		9,667	11,000	—	—	—
Rhodesia and Nyasaland 11/	Dec. 31 1/	4,202	4,630	4,790	5,007	—
Swaziland		421	463	—	—	—
Tanganyika	Dec. 1/	6,393	7,000	7,060	7,011	—
Uganda 12/		2,738	3,232	3,308	3,427	—
Union of South Africa	Aug. 31	11,700	12,000	—	12,000	—
Total South Africa 3/		69,180	76,165	76,750	77,315	77,250
Total Africa 3/		103,435	115,070	115,075	113,790	113,255
Asia:						
Iran 8/	March	4,654	5,395	5,500	5,455	5,600
Iraq 8/ 13/		2,177	2,181	1,816	—	—
Syria 8/	Dec. 31 1/	459	491	512	498	—
Turkey (Europe and Asia)	Nov. 1/	11,577	12,621	13,186	13,646	13,479
Total South-West Asia 3/		19,575	21,495	21,805	22,230	22,210
China Mainland 8/ 14/ 15/	Dec. 1/	59,700	65,200	64,100	65,900	—
Total East Central Asia 3/		61,500	67,000	65,900	67,700	68,800
Burma 8/	March	5,935	6,181	6,180	6,337	—
Cambodia 8/	Dec. 1/	1,291	1,301	—	—	—
Ceylon 8/ 9/		1,918	2,150	—	—	—
China, Taiwan 8/	Dec. 1/	384	414	423	419	—
India 8/ 16/	May	200,392	—	—	—	—
Indonesia 8/		7,576	8,018	—	—	—
Japan	Feb. 1	2,782	3,177	3,121	3,118	3,161
Korea, South	Dec.	616	917	967	1,001	—
Laos 8/	Jan. 1	310	425	500	—	—
Malaya 8/		510	538	546	568	—
Pakistan 8/		37,439	—	—	—	—
Philippines 8/ 17/	March	3,467	4,467	4,492	4,706	—
Thailand 8/	Mar. 31	11,025	10,921	10,475	10,303	—
Vietnam 8/	Dec. 1/	826	1,000	1,232	1,475	1,396
Total South and East Asia 3/		282,230	288,895	289,110	289,800	290,700
Total Asia 3/		363,305	377,390	376,815	379,730	381,710
Oceania:						
Australia	Mar. 31	15,361	17,257	16,892	16,279	15,500
New Zealand	Jan. 31	5,468	5,809	5,886	5,921	6,080
Total Oceania 3/		21,080	23,330	23,040	22,460	21,840
TOTAL WORLD 3/		917,025	972,700	977,830	990,240	1,007,665

1/ Census or estimate for year shown except that end of year (October-December) is included under following year for comparison and totals. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes allowance for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 4/ Adjusted to include Bocas del Toro and Darien. 5/ Less than 5 years. 6/ Includes Faroe Islands and Greenland. 7/ Includes West Berlin and Saarland. 8/ Includes buffaloes. 9/ Number taxed only. 10/ Includes Guinea which became independent October 1958. 11/ European-owned stock 9/30; other 12/31. 12/ On African farms. 13/ Agricultural holdings only. Non-nomadic. 14/ Includes 22 provinces, Manchuria, Sinkiang, and Tibet. Excludes Outer Mongolia. 15/ June is month of estimate for 1951-55 average. 16/ Census May 1951 through August 1952. 1956 March and April. 17/ January is month of estimate for 1951-55 average.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of United States agricultural attaches and other representatives abroad, results of office research and related information.
April 28, 1960.

African cattle numbers have been increasing moderately and are now 9 percent above the 1951-55 average. Africa has a large potential for further increases in numbers and beef production.

Asia's bovine numbers have continued to increase at a slow rate. Numbers now are 5 percent above the average. This area includes India and Communist China and has nearly two-fifths of the world's cattle. Numbers in India apparently have increased each year although there has been no recent census. Numbers in Communist China continue to rise, but at a fairly moderate rate.

Numbers in Oceania are only 4 percent above the 1951-55 average. Australia' cattle numbers reached an alltime high of 17.3 million in 1957 and has decreased each year since as a result of large slaughter. However, Australian slaughter has been reduced this year, so numbers may rise. Grazing conditions are generally good in Queensland, the largest cattle producing state. Numbers in New Zealand continue to rise to new high levels. Numbers are expected to continue to increase moderately.

WORLD HOG NUMBERS STILL RISING

World hog numbers increased more than 4 percent during 1959 to 40 percent above the 1951-55 average. All major areas showed gains.

North American numbers were less than 2 percent over 1959 and 12 percent above 1951-55. South America showed a 2 percent rise over 1959 and a 40 percent jump over 1951-55. Numbers in Europe increased 3 percent in 1959 and are now 19 percent above average.

Russian numbers were up sharply from 1951-55 for an 83 percent gain; the increase during 1959 was about 10 percent. In Africa, there was a gain of 3 percent from 1959 and 37 percent from the average. Asia showed a rise of slightly over 6 percent during 1959 to 59 percent above average. Oceania numbers gained 6 percent in 1959 and are 21 percent above 1951-55.

The United States substantially slowed its expansion in hogs during 1959. Numbers increased only 3 percent compared to 12 percent in 1958, mainly because of lower prices and hog-corn price ratios during 1959. A further decline in numbers is expected during 1960. During 1959 Canada reversed the sharply increasing trend of the previous 2 years. Numbers there dropped 7 percent compared with a 33 percent rise during 1958, mainly as a result of lower hog prices. They are expected to continue to drop in 1960.

Mexico's hog numbers have been gradually increasing since 1956 following sharp increases during the early 50's, due mainly to higher living standards and growing demand for meat. Greater emphasis is being given to hog raising; numbers are expected to grow, and quality to improve during 1960.

Numbers in Central American, Caribbean and South American countries showed slight increases. Apparently numbers in Argentina and Brazil increased slightly. Numbers in Cuba declined during 1959 due to government policies.

Numbers in Western Europe rose during 1959 after a drop in 1958. Numbers in the United Kingdom declined sharply following reduced government support payments in 1958. However, payment rates for 1960 have been increased and numbers are expected to rise. In France, numbers declined moderately because of sharp decreases in breeding stock and pigs under 6 months old. Drought forced heavier livestock slaughter, and lower prices. Numbers are expected to drop further in 1960. Numbers in most other Western European countries rose, offsetting these declines in the United Kingdom and France. Denmark's numbers rose sharply to record levels. Hog and pork prices were higher than in 1958 and quite favorable to producers. In West Germany, a key country in Western Europe's hog and pork industry, numbers leveled off during 1959 after declining during the first half of the year. Breeding of sows began to increase from mid-year in response to very high prices during the previous several months but slowed down at the year's end. Austrian numbers changed very little during 1959 but are expected to increase in 1960.

A substantial upward trend in numbers continued in Eastern Europe during 1959 in most countries and is expected to do so during 1960. Government planners in this area continue to emphasize increased hog and pork production and are encouraging a shift from lard-type to meat-type hogs.

The rapid rate of expansion continued in the U.S.S.R.during 1959 as the Russians continue to place priority on building numbers of fast maturing stock. This expansion is expected to continue during 1960.

Numbers rose slightly in Africa during 1959 as the rising trend of the last several years continued. Numbers should increase again during 1960.

HOGS: Number in specified countries, average 1951-55, annual 1957-60

Country	Month of estimate 1/	Average 1951-55	1957	1958	1959 2/	1960 2/
North America:	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Canada (Excluding Newfoundland)...........	Dec. 1 1/	4,730	4,561	5,160	6,880	6,417
Mexico.....................	Spring	6,670	8,220	8,400	8,600	8,700
United States (Continental)	Jan. 1	54,346	51,703	50,980	56,924	58,464
Hawaii....................	Dec. 31 1/	72	72	59	55	—
Puerto Rico...............	Jan.	86	65	88	74	—
Total Canada, Mexico, U.S. and Possessions 3/..		65,940	64,650	64,720	72,570	73,740
Costa Rica................	Spring	116	131	193	189	—
El Salvador...............	Oct. 1 1/	292	301	267	199	220
Guatemala.................	April	421	401	403	406	—
Honduras..................	Aug.	557	—	—	—	—
Nicaragua.................		270	330	—	—	375
Panama 4/.................	Aug.	206	191	218	246	—
Total Central America 3/.		1,890	2,030	2,110	2,080	2,200
Cuba......................	Dec. 1/	1,448	1,725	1,750	1,780	1,725
Dominican Republic.........	July	1,033	1,523	—	—	—
Total Caribbean 3/.......		3,950	4,740	4,790	4,840	4,810
Total North America 3/...		71,780	71,420	71,620	79,490	80,750
South America:						
Argentina.................	June 30	3,484	3,489	3,163	3,470	—
Brazil....................	Dec. 31 1/	30,559	41,416	44,190	45,262	—
Chile.....................	Jan. 1	903	980	990	1,000	1,000
Colombia..................	Oct. 1 1/	2,363	1,455	1,770	1,800	1,870
Ecuador...................		594	994	1,080	—	—
Peru......................	Dec. 31 1/	1,302	1,281	1,366	1,371	—
Uruguay...................	May	258	387	395	400	405
Venezuela.................		1,564	2,362	—	—	—
Total South America 3/...		41,560	52,980	56,050	57,670	58,690
Europe:						
Austria...................	Dec. 3 1/	2,624	2,727	2,917	2,838	2,844
Belgium-Luxembourg........	Jan. 1	1,427	1,482	1,431	—	—
Denmark 5/................	Dec. 31 1/	4,003	4,777	5,294	5,562	6,205
Finland...................	June 15	461	436	534	534	—
France....................	Oct. 1/	7,225	7,728	8,063	8,431	8,299
Germany, West 6/..........	Dec. 3 1/	13,182	14,502	15,509	14,745	14,865
Greece....................	Dec. 31 1/	603	641	640	631	635
Ireland...................	Jan.	705	741	873	793	875
Italy.....................	Jan.	3,920	3,921	3,900	—	—
Netherlands...............	Dec. 1/	2,206	2,555	2,757	2,554	2,938
Norway....................	Dec. 1/	327	420	399	361	405
Portugal..................	Dec. 1/	7/1,800	—	—	—	1,900
Spain.....................	May 31	4,974	5,150	5,200	—	—
Sweden....................	April	1,484	1,902	2,081	—	—
Switzerland...............	April	981	1,160	1,190	1,226	1,400
United Kingdom............	Dec. 1/	5,304	6,065	6,576	6,699	6,017
Total West Europe 3/.....		51,260	56,030	59,130	58,850	59,860
Albania...................		65	96	—	—	—
Bulgaria..................	Jan.	1,193	1,468	1,990	2,054	2,265
Czechoslovakia............	Jan. 1	4,380	5,369	5,435	5,283	5,687
Germany, East.............	Dec. 3 1/	7,694	8,326	8,255	7,504	—
Hungary...................	March	4,857	4,996	5,338	6,225	—
Poland....................	June 30	9,501	12,325	11,959	11,221	—
Rumania...................	Jan.	3,364	—	3,249	4,008	4,500
Yugoslavia................	Jan. 15	4,307	3,725	4,243	5,656	6,198
Total East Europe 3/.....		35,360	40,400	40,570	42,050	44,250
Total Europe 3/..........		86,620	96,430	99,700	100,900	104,110

(Continued)

HOGS: Number in specified countries, average 1951-55, annual 1957-60--(Continued)

Country	Month of estimate 1/	Average 1951-55	1957	1958	1959 2/	1960 2/
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....	Jan. 1	28,720	40,800	44,300	48,700	53,300
Africa:						
Algeria 8/....................	Nov. 20 1/	97	77	80	57	—
Tunisia.......................	Dec. 31 1/	19	16	11	7	—
Total North Africa 3/......		340	285	275	245	235
Angola........................	Dec. 31 1/	247	275	288	293	300
Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi...............	Dec. 31 1/	310	382	403	414	—
French West Africa 9/........		284	—	—	—	—
Ghana.........................		116	120	120	120	—
Kenya 10/.....................	Dec. 1/	41	44	—	—	—
Malgache......................	Dec. 1/	274	284	291	311	—
Nigeria and British Cameroons		250	220	—	—	—
Rhodesia and Nyasaland 11/...	Dec. 31 1/	227	253	268	260	—
Tanganyika....................	Dec. 1/	14	12	19	20	—
Togo..........................		192	225	225	225	—
Union of South Africa 12/....	Aug. 31	1,205	1,300	1,410	—	—
Total South Africa 3/......		3,765	4,190	4,330	4,440	4,585
Total Africa 3/............		4,105	4,475	4,605	4,685	4,820
Asia:						
Cyprus........................	Dec. 1 1/	35	33	39	35	—
Turkey (Europe and Asia).....	Nov. 1/	—	112	120	120	121
Total South-West Asia 3/...		175	180	195	195	190
China Mainland 13/...........	June	90,000	114,000	120,000	135,000	—
Total East Central Asia 3/		90,650	114,650	120,650	135,650	145,650
Burma.........................	March	530	555	569	—	—
Cambodia......................	Dec. 1/	552	407	—	—	—
China, Taiwan.................	Dec. 1/	2,437	3,041	3,331	3,573	—
India 14/.....................	May	3,890	—	—	—	—
Indonesia.....................		1,196	1,616	—	—	—
Japan.........................	Feb. 1	781	1,546	1,649	2,244	2,510
Korea, South..................	Dec. 1 1/	567	1,161	1,233	1,324	—
Laos..........................	Dec. 1 1/	194	—	—	—	—
Malaya........................		336	396	398	418	—
Philippines 15/...............	Mar. 31	4,710	6,026	6,084	6,574	7,100
Thailand......................	Mar. 31	3,230	3,739	4,036	4,728	—
Vietnam.......................	Dec. 1/	2,000	2,565	3,384	4,000	—
Total South and East Asia 3/		21,310	27,050	28,780	31,620	32,460
Total Asia.................		112,135	141,880	149,625	167,465	178,300
Oceania:						
Australia.....................	Mar. 31	1,129	1,325	1,423	1,297	—
New Zealand...................	Jan. 31	618	602	628	692	628
Total Oceania 3/...........		1,910	2,130	2,250	2,190	2,320
TOTAL WORLD 3/.............		346,830	410,115	428,150	461,100	482,300

1/ Census or estimate for year shown except that end of year (October-December) is included under the following year for comparison and totals. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes allowance for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 4/ Adjusted to include Bocas del Toro and Darien. 5/ Excludes Faroe Islands and Greenland. 6/ Includes Saarland and West Berlin. 7/ Less than a 5-year average. 8/ Number taxed only. 9/ Includes Guinea which became independent October 1958. 10/ European-owned only. 11/ European-owned stock 9/30, other 12/31. 12/ Includes estimate for native-owned. 13/ Includes 22 provinces, Manchuria, Sinkiang, and Tibet. Excludes Outer Mongolia. 14/ Census May 1951 through August 1952. 1956 March and April. 15/ January is month of estimate for 1951-55 average.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of United States Agricultural Attaches and other representatives abroad, results of office research and related information.
April 28, 1960.

Hogs continued to increase during 1959 in Asia, with an estimated 6-percent rise. Communist China still has about one-third of the world's hogs. It is believed that numbers increased during 1959, particularly during the last half year. The Communists have reported unusually large gains in numbers in recent years but these were numbers reported at the end of the year when formerly they were reported as of June.

Improved hog prices in Australia since late 1959 are believed to have caused a significant increase in numbers since then. This increase is expected to continue during 1960. New Zealand numbers declined slightly during 1959 and are not expected to change much in 1960.

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE WOOL EXPORTS RISE

Shipments of raw wool from the 5 major exporting countries rose 5 percent in the 1959-60 season (beginning July 1 in the Dominions and October 1 in Argentina and Uruguay) through December. This follows a rise of 20 percent in the 1958-59 season (see Foreign Crops and Markets World Summaries, November 27, 1959).

The rise occurred despite a sharp drop in shipments from Argentina and Uruguay. Principal factors were increased output in Australia and New Zealand and heavy sales during the first half of the season in South Africa. The sharp reduction of carryover stocks in South America during 1958-59 greatly reduced supplies and exports. Shipments in Uruguay were also held up awaiting exchange reform which was enacted in December.

The abolition of multiple exchange rates by both Argentina and Uruguay should establish somewhat greater regularity in exports from these countries. However, stock accumulations and disposals will continue to be considerably greater than in the Dominions, since wool is sold by private treaty rather than auction and is still subject to export levies by the government.

Southern Hemisphere exports to Japan and to Continental Europe increased during the 1959-60 season through December. Shipments to the United States and the United Kingdom declined following substantial gains in the previous season. Exports to the United States were larger from the Dominions but much lower from South America.

There was a pronounced shift in buying by the Sino-Soviet Bloc. Purchases last season were concentrated largely in Uruguay and Argentina; but shipments from these countries to the Bloc this season, however, have been negligible. South African exports to the Bloc also fell as purchases increased sharply in Australia and New Zealand. The rise in Australia is primarily the result of a resumption of trade with the Soviet Union. This is the first Soviet wool buying in Australia since the 1954-55 season, and purchases of grease wool during July-January exceeded those by the United States. Increased purchases by Communist China and Czechoslovakia accounted for the rise in New Zealand exports to the Sino-Soviet Bloc.

WOOL: Exports from principal Southern Hemisphere countries,
1958-59 and 1959-60 seasons through December 1/

(Actual weight)

Country of destination	Australia 1958-59	Australia 1959-60	New Zealand 1958-59	New Zealand 1959-60	Union of South Africa 1958-59	Union of South Africa 1959-60	Argentina 1958-59	Argentina 1959-60	Uruguay 2/ 1958-59	Uruguay 2/ 1959-60	Total 5 Countries 1958-59	Total 5 Countries 1959-60
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
United States	19.3	22.3	26.1	28.8	14.4	20.5	35.5	13.5	8.1	1.2	103.4	86.3
United Kingdom	163.3	162.4	72.9	73.7	26.1	28.3	15.6	6.4	8.0	0.9	285.9	271.7
Canada	2.0	1.8	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	--	0.1	--	3.7	2.7
Japan	122.6	160.3	7.3	7.4	3.7	7.3	5.0	3.8	0.2	--	138.8	178.8
Continental Europe:												
France	79.4	90.3	26.7	28.7	14.7	25.5	12.2	4.2	0.8	--	133.8	148.7
Belgium	54.3	57.5	6.6	9.1	3.5	4.1	1.9	2.7	0.2	0.2	66.5	73.6
Germany, West	32.2	43.2	11.7	12.1	13.4	18.2	3.9	3.4	2.5	0.5	63.7	77.4
Italy	47.0	61.0	8.6	7.6	8.6	11.4	6.4	7.1	1.0	0.3	71.6	87.4
Netherlands	1.3	1.1	3.3	4.2	0.6	0.5	7.0	6.6	2.3	0.2	14.5	12.6
Other	10.0	10.1	2.4	2.3	2.5	1.9	1.6	1.1	3.1	0.2	19.6	15.6
Total	224.2	263.2	59.3	64.0	43.3	61.6	33.0	25.1	9.9	1.4	369.7	415.3
Sino-Soviet Bloc:												
U.S.S.R.	--	14.9	--	0.7	9.4	1.5	14.1	--	11.7	--	35.2	17.1
Poland	17.2	20.7	1.6	2.7	0.1	--	4.4	0.7	0.2	--	23.5	24.1
Other	11.2	25.6	1.7	7.0	1.2	2.0	0.6	0.1	4.6	0.1	19.3	34.8
Total	28.4	61.2	3.3	10.4	10.7	3.5	19.1	0.8	16.5	0.1	78.0	76.0
Others	29.6	26.5	4.3	3.9	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.2	--	0.1	34.7	31.8
World total	589.4	697.7	174.3	188.8	99.1	122.6	108.6	49.8	42.8	3.7	1014.2	1062.6
Percentage of change from 1958-59		+18		+8		+24		-54		-91		+5

1/ Season begins July 1 in Australia, New Zealand, and Union of South Africa, and October 1 in Argentina and Uruguay.
2/ Bale weight estimated as follows: greasy 1,057 pounds and scoured 550 pounds.

Wool trade this season has been stimulated by increased supplies in Australia and New Zealand and higher consumption in most overseas markets, particularly Japan. World wool consumption in 1959 was a record 3,180 million pounds, clean basis, up 12 percent from 1958. Mill use in Japan and the United States were up 40 and 27 percent, respectively.

Wool prices have been relatively stable this season as increased supplies have generally been sufficient to meet the rise in demand.

Shipments from the Dominions during the first half of the season were at a higher rate than the increase in wool output--particularly in the Union of South Africa where production is expected to be down slightly this season. Exports from South America will pick up from the low level of the first quarter; but with reduced supplies, shipments for the entire season will be substantially lower than last season. Thus exports from the 5 countries during the remainder of the 1959-60 season will probably be lower than a year ago.

1959-60 MEDITERRANEAN BASIN OLIVE OIL ESTIMATE DOWN

Mediterranean Basin production of olive oil in 1959-60 is estimated now at only 1,326,000 short tons, a reduction of 8 percent from the estimate of December 1959. The current figure for 1959-60 is almost 16 percent above the 1,145,900 tons (revised) of 1958-59 and 7 percent above the estimate for 1957-58.

Southern Europe is expected now to produce 1,155,000 short tons of olive oil. Each important producing country of Southern Europe has lowered its estimate from the level expected last fall. The on-year crop of Spain is estimated at 550,000 tons, an increase of 45 percent from the 380,000 tons (revised) of 1958-59. Estimates currently range as low as 470,000 tons. Estimates for Italy are down to 275,000 tons officially and much lower in trade circles.

The Middle East olive oil output for 1959-60 has been raised to 73,000 short tons, with Lebanon and Syria reporting upward revisions for the 3 consecutive years 1957-58 to 1959-60. This latest estimate is one-third lower than the 117,900 short tons produced in the on-year 1958-59.

The total production estimate for Africa remains at only 98,000 tons for the 1959-60 off-year, somewhat more than half the 181,400 tons produced in the previous year. Of particular importance is the drop in Tunisian output from 132,000 tons in 1958-59 to only 50,000 tons this year.

The olive oil export market to date has been dominated by Spain which is expected now to ship as much as 100,000 short tons during the marketing year 1959-60. Exports and sales for the first 3 months of the year beginning December 1, 1959 are believed to have totaled almost 80,000 tons. At the same time, Tunisia's exports totaled only about 10,500 tons during the period November 1, 1959 and February 29, 1960, while Greece exported little more than half that quantity during the same 4 months.

OLIVE OIL 1/: Mediterranean Basin, estimated production, averages 1935/36-1939/40, and 1954/55-1957/58; annual 1955/56-1959/60

Country	5 yr. average	4 yr. average	Annual				
	1935/36-1939/40	1954/55-1957/58	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59 2/	1959/60 2/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Europe:							
France	8.0	6.1	7.0	3.5	5.0	6.0	3
Greece	131.5	144.3	114.9	158.3	180.4	102.4	172
Italy	256.0	272.5	200.0	187.3	388.6	286.6	330
Portugal	64.0	86.3	75.7	102.7	111.3	67.6	100
Spain	3/ 357.4	358.0	291.0	430.0	375.0	380.0	550
Yugoslavia	3/ 5.9	4.4	.7	3.8	4.9	4.0	4/
Total	822.8	871.6	689.3	885.6	1,065.2	846.6	1,155
Middle East:							
Israel	5/ 7.0	2.5	.6	4.5	1.0	4.5	4
Syria	(12.5	5.3	4.4	8.2	14.4	13.4	12
Lebanon	(	7.9	3.8	15.0	6.8	12.0	7
Turkey	44.0	70.7	45.0	98.7	47.7	88.0	50
Total	63.5	86.4	53.8	126.4	69.9	117.9	73
Africa:							
Algeria	20.0	23.2	17.9	25.6	22.5	19.0	20
Morocco 6/	10.3	23.0	15.4	38.5	10.0	27.6	20
Tunisia	49.3	59.5	25.9	99.2	55.0	132.0	50
Libya	2.6	7.4	4.2	8.8	14.3	2.8	8
Total	82.2	113.1	63.4	172.1	101.8	181.4	98
Total Mediterranean	968.5	1,071.1	806.5	1,184.1	1,236.9	1,145.9	1,326

1/ Total oil pressed in marketing season beginning October of year shown; excludes oil extracted from residue. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Average of less than 5 years. 4/ Less than 500 tons. 5/ Territory formerly known as Palestine. 6/ Figures refer only to territory formerly known as French Morocco.

Compiled from official and other sources.

WORLD PEANUT PRODUCTION DOWN MODERATELY

World production of peanuts in 1959 now is estimated at 14.2 million short tons, 7 percent smaller than the record 15.3 million tons in 1958 but almost one-fourth larger than the 1950-54 average. This estimate is 2 percent above the first estimate of the 1959 crop (see Foreign Crops and Markets, November 27, 1959).

The estimated 1.1-million-ton decline from 1958 is attributed to smaller crops in India, Mainland China, French West Africa and Nigeria, which together account for about 70 percent of world production. Output in the United States and in Argentina also declined substantially in 1959. Among the few countries reporting increased production are Brazil, the Belgian Congo and the Union of South Africa.

North American peanut production was down an estimated 9 percent from 1958 because the 13-percent drop in U. S. output was only partially offset by expansion in Mexico, the Dominican Republic, and Cuba. The U. S. decline reflects a 4-percent reduction in acreage picked and threshed and a 9-percent reduction in per-acre yields.

U. S. growers expect to plant 1,613,000 acres to peanuts in 1960, about 2.5 percent less than in 1959, according to March 1 intentions. If the 1955-59 average relationship between planted acreage and picked and threshed acreage prevails and the average yields by states for the last 5 years is obtained, production will be about 750,000 tons, 6 percent less than last year's crop.

Production in South America (harvested early in 1959) increased 4 percent, with the decline in Argentina more than offset by the rise in Brazil. The 1960 Brazilian peanut crop is expected to be only slightly larger than last year's outturn because of the prolonged inter-crop drought. The smaller production, a tight oil supply situation, and strong industrial demand have driven peanut prices to an alltime high and these factors will boost producers' enthusiasm for this already-popular crop.

Following the 14-percent decline in production last year, due to excessive rains and insect damage, Argentina's new crop now being harvested is expected to increase possibly 10 percent because of better growing than last year.

Africa's 1959 peanut production was an estimated 4 percent less than a year earlier. Dry weather sharply reduced the crops in Nigeria and French West Africa. Purchases by the Nigerian Regional Marketing Boards for crushing and export are estimated at 504,000 short tons of shelled nuts compared with 597,365 tons from the previous crop. On the basis of this volume of purchases total production is estimated at 1 million tons of unshelled nuts compared with an estimated 1.1 million tons in 1958. Nigerian peanut production appears to be expanding. Acreage is expected to increase as a result of: (1) rising population increasing the labor force; and (2) the building of several thousand miles of additional roads and tracks along which the crop can be collected, and (3) more use of higher yielding strains and chemical fertilizer.

PEANUTS 1/: Acreage and production in specified countries and the world, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1957-59

Continent and country	Acreage 2/					Production				
	Average 1935-39	Average 1950-54	1957	1958	1959 3/	Average 1935-39	Average 1950-54	1957	1958	1959 3/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:										
Mexico	33	136	166	148	148	12.2	77.8	89.6	66.1	82.7
United States	1,659	1,718	1,481	1,523	1,461	614.7	763.2	718.0	917.9	801.1
Cuba	---	4/ 24	32	17	23	5/ 8.4	5.5	10.0	5.6	7.6
Dominican Republic	---	68	104	124	---	5/ 3.0	24.0	49.7	67.2	71.6
Estimated total 6/	1,735	1,955	[illegible]	1,[illegible]30	1,775	638.5	872.5	872.0	1,[illegible]2.0	[illegible].0
South America:										
Argentina	202	336	547	592	652	87.3	154.4	350.5	320.0	274.9
Brazil	---	339	7/ 419	7/ 564	7/ 703	4/ 14.8	160.2	211.2	340.0	415.0
Paraguay	5/ 29	31	30	29	---	5/ 19.4	12.1	11.9	11.6	12.1
Uruguay	5	19	19	11	20	1.2	5.6	4.7	6.1	3.3
Estimated total 6/	315	750	1,060	1,245	1,455	128.5	340.5	594.5	693.5	721.0
Europe:										
Italy	5/ 2	11	12	12	13	1.6	9.0	11.0	12.0	12.9
Spain	5/ 23	20	17	15	---	5/ 20.8	13.5	6.8	9.2	---
Estimated total (excluding U.S.S.R.) 6/	30	45	45	40	40	26.5	30.0	25.0	29.5	28.5
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	5/ 29	21	8/	8/	8/	---	---	8/	8/	8/
Africa:										
Egypt	23	29	37	39	41	17.2	23.3	34.4	36.2	37.2
Sudan	43	83	466	385	359	8.1	30.0	141.8	152.3	153.6
Angola	18	---	74	74	74	6.2	5/ 9/ 4.7	20.7	21.5	23.1
Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi	250	710	694	683	704	66.9	197.9	204.0	186.0	209.4
Cameroun	5/ 279	320	383	395	408	36.0	90.2	75.0	79.3	82.7
French Equatorial Africa 10/	5/ 11/ 91	5/ 412	598	603	618	5/11/ 17.6	101.0	190.1	209.4	193.0
French West Africa 12/	4/ 3,185	3,070	---	---	---	4/ 785.0	906.0	1,560.0	1,300.0	1,200.0
Gambia	---	5/ 215	---	---	---	9/ 58.1	71.6	109.1	75.0	---
Ghana	---	136	138	---	---	---	48.5	45.2	---	---
Guinea, Republic of 13/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	27.8	28.1	---
Malgache, Republic of (Madagascar)	14	57	127	124	---	6.6	20.7	37.0	37.0	---
Mozambique	---	---	---	---	---	9/ 42.9	19.5	30.2	37.1	38.6
Nigeria and British Cameroons	---	---	---	---	---	5/ 600.0	843.0	1,390.0	1,130.0	1,000.0
Portuguese Guinea	---	---	---	---	---	9/ 28.0	11/ 36.7	66.0	---	66.0
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	157.5	---	---
Tanganyika	5/ 277	188	---	---	---	11/ 23.4	11/ 32.0	38.6	37.0	---
Uganda	156	379	411	447	---	4/ 78.3	183.8	201.6	---	---
Union of South Africa	56	445	---	---	---	12.0	144.1	191.4	147.6	200.2
Estimated total 6/	7,355	9,355	11,885	11,855	11,875	1,857.0	2,883.5	4,584.5	3,996.5	3,848.5
Asia:										
Israel	---	4	13	9	12	---	6.9	19.7	14.0	18.2
Turkey (Europe and Asia)	4/ 3	12	21	23	22	5/ 1.9	11.5	22.0	28.0	22.0
China, Mainland	5/ 3,769	4,295	6,280	5,865	5,685	5/ 3,034.4	2,853.0	2,800.0	3,000.0	2,500.0
Burma	7/ 784	726	862	981	1,039	191.5	189.0	258.7	318.3	322.6
India	7,535	11,830	14,876	14,575	15,305	3,295.7	3,801.3	4,968.3	5,389.4	4,916.8
Indonesia	14/ 572	714	842	818	877	14/ 289.1	346.4	383.8	379.3	396.8
Japan	20	59	97	108	106	14.6	33.3	79.2	96.4	108.8
Philippines	5/ 19	65	75	66	74	4.9	18.4	20.5	18.1	20.5
Taiwan	76	210	7/ 256	259	274	32.4	67.1	103.3	106.3	105.4
Thailand	4/ 11	178	234	238	237	4/ 10.9	84.8	130.2	133.3	132.3
Estimated total (excluding U.S.S.R.) 6/	12,847	18,155	23,640	23,045	23,740	6,905.0	7,431.0	8,812.5	9,516.5	8,579.5
Oceania:										
Australia	5/ 14	21	26	36	60	5/ 6.1	12.8	10.0	20.5	30.0
Estimated total 6/	14	22	27	37	61	6.1	13.5	10.5	21.0	30.5
Estimated world total 6/	22,325	30,303	38,457	38,052	38,947	[illegible],577.0	11,581.0	14,899.0	15,319.0	14,176.0

1/ Peanuts in the shell. Southern Hemisphere peanut crops, which are harvested from April to June, are combined with those of the Northern Hemisphere harvested from September through December of the same year. 2/ Harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ One year only. 5/ Less than 5 years. 6/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries. 7/ Planted area. 8/ Less than 500 acres and 500 tons. 9/ Exports. 10/ Includes the semi-independent Republics of Chad, Gabon, Congo Republic, and Central African Republic, formerly the Federation of French Equatorial Africa. 11/ Commercial crop. 12/ Prior to 1957 includes the Republic of Guinea and the semi-independent Republics of Mauritania, Senegal, Sudan, Ivory Coast, Niger, Volta, and Dahomey, formerly known as the Federation of French West Africa. Beginning 1957 Republic of Guinea reported separately. 13/ Prior to 1957, included in Federation of French West Africa. 14/ Java and Madura only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and other U.S. representatives abroad, and related information.

The 1959 commercial crop of peanuts in French West Africa (excluding the Republic of Guinea) is estimated at 934,000 short tons of unshelled nuts compared with 1,015,000 in 1958. Total output probably was about 1.2 million tons compared with about 1.3 million a year earlier. The decline is attributed to dry weather, too few migrant farm workers, less use of fertilizers and selected seed treated with fungicide, less seed distributed, and some premature harvesting.

Production in the Union of South Africa increased more than one-third in spite of drought. This year, however, drought is expected to result in a much smaller crop.

Peanut production in Asia was down 10 percent from 1958 because of sharp declines in India and Mainland China. Acreage in India increased 5 percent but heavy rains and resultant floods reduced the outturn to 4.9 million tons, 9 percent less than the record of the previous year.

Production in Mainland China is believed to have declined sharply because; (1) the acreage plan was not fulfilled and plantings probably were below 1958; (2) there was a critical shortage of seed; and (3) the drought from late July until early September was severe and extensive, covering most of the major growing areas of Shantung, Kiangsu, Anhwei, Honan, Hupeh, and Szechwan which have about 65 percent of the peanut acreage. Consequently, production is estimated unofficially at 2.5 million tons compared with an estimated 3.0 million tons in 1958.

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The Commodity Summaries in this monthly supplemental issue of Foreign Crops and Markets are paet of a series of reports on world crop and livestock production and trade which are released according to a schedule published at the beginning of each calendar year.

The country data are prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments; reports oo agricultural attaches and other U.S. representatives abroad; results of office research and other information. The Summaries of Production have been approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics.

SMALLER 1959 WORLD BARLEY AND OATS CROPS CONFIRMED

Latest information confirms earlier forecasts of a smaller world crop of barley and oats in 1959. The combined production of the two grains is still estimated at 137 million short tons, 7 percent below the large 1958 harvest.

The reduction was mainly in oats. Barley production of 3,265 million bushels was only slightly below the large 1958 crop and is considerably above the 1950-54 average of 2,700 million. Reductions in other producing areas were offset by a record European harvest. The largest reduction was in North America where the crop was down 10 percent as a result of smaller outturns in both the United States and Canada.

World production of oats is now estimated at 3,670 million bushels, well below the 1958 crop of 4,230 million and the 1950-54 average of 4,160 million. A large part of the reduction was in the United States where the crop was down sharply from the large 1958 harvest.

North America's barley production of 655 million bushels is 10 percent less than the record crop in 1958, because of smaller outturns in both the United States and Canada. Canada's acreage was considerably smaller than in 1958 but higher yields partly offset the reduction. The U. S. reduction was entirely due to lower yields.

Production of oats in North America is estimated at 1,496 million bushels, 18 percent less than in 1958. The reduction is all in the United States, with production of 1,074 million bushels the smallest outturn since 1939. Acreage has been declining and it reached the lowest point of many years in 1959. Production of 418 million bushels in Canada was about the same as the 1950-54 average and slightly above the small crops of the past 2 years.

Barley production in Western Europe is estimated at 905 million bushels. This is 14 percent above the 1958 harvest and 61 percent above the small 1950-54 average. Increases were general but were largest in France and the United Kingdom. Expanded acreage and record yields account for the bumper crops in both countries. A slightly smaller crop of oats in Western Europe resulted from moderately reduced acreage and slightly smaller yields.

Eastern Europe's barley crop of 275 million bushels is well above the 1958 harvest of 238 million. Oats production of 390 million bushels is slightly above the previous harvest of 375 million.

Smaller outturns of both barley and oats are indicated for the Soviet Union. Little change is estimated in acreage but yields apparently were less than the very good 1958 yields when an unusually good season was reported over most of the Union.

BARLEY: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1950-54, annual 1957-59 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/				Yield per acre 3/				Production			
	Average 1950-54	1957	1958	1959 4/	Average 1950-54	1957	1958	1959 4/	Average 1950-54	1957	1958	1959 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:												
Canada	7,916	9,403	9,548	8,289	28.9	23.0	25.6	27.2	228,400	215,993	244,764	225,550
Mexico	573	593	593	618	13.2	13.2	13.9	14.9	7,554	7,800	8,270	9,190
United States	10,173	14,988	14,923	15,074	27.8	29.2	31.8	27.9	283,026	437,170	475,196	420,191
Estimated total 5/	18,660	24,980	25,060	23,980	27.8	26.5	29.1	27.3	519,000	661,000	728,000	655,000
Europe:												
Austria	363	427	427	441	36.6	42.2	36.1	42.2	13,288	18,000	15,400	18,620
Belgium	213	213	234	271	58.0	63.8	62.4	67.5	12,344	13,580	14,600	18,300
Denmark	1,390	1,712	1,781	1,871	64.4	68.7	64.1	56.7	89,450	117,580	114,130	106,000
Finland	358	545	552	569	30.5	29.3	33.8	27.0	10,904	15,980	18,670	15,340
France	2,713	4,060	4,403	4,906	32.9	41.0	40.6	46.1	89,372	166,500	178,800	226,000
Germany, West	1,733	2,155	2,178	2,350	47.5	53.4	51.1	55.6	82,320	115,025	111,300	130,600
Greece	522	496	483	456	20.0	23.5	25.4	22.7	10,424	11,660	12,250	10,340
Ireland	174	305	309	329	51.2	58.6	46.4	56.8	8,910	17,870	14,330	18,700
Italy	619	567	554	547	21.1	24.0	24.5	23.4	13,057	13,600	13,600	12,800
Netherlands	183	178	202	179	60.4	75.2	71.7	68.9	11,048	13,390	14,480	12,330
Norway	164	334	359	374	44.8	43.4	43.5	40.1	7,350	14,495	15,620	15,010
Portugal	380	383	376	361	14.8	12.2	12.4	11.3	5,620	4,660	4,670	4,090
Spain	3,903	3,784	3,739	3,706	22.8	22.8	21.8	25.4	88,830	86,400	81,620	94,160
Sweden	352	649	726	783	42.2	39.4	41.7	39.1	14,850	25,580	30,270	30,600
Switzerland	53	61	60	62	48.7	52.5	53.6	55.6	2,581	3,200	3,215	3,445
United Kingdom	2,051	2,622	2,755	3,073	48.9	52.6	53.7	61.3	100,326	137,990	147,930	188,440
Estimated total Western Europe 5/	15,190	18,520	19,160	20,310	36.9	42.0	41.3	44.6	561,000	777,000	792,000	905,000
Bulgaria	630	625	640	—	26.8	30.4	—	—	16,900	19,000	—	—
Czechoslovakia	1,556	1,651	1,654	—	33.5	37.9	33.3	—	52,100	62,500	55,100	—
Germany, East	702	795	825	—	38.2	49.1	48.5	—	26,800	39,000	40,000	—
Hungary	1,080	1,190	1,330	1,336	27.3	37.0	25.3	—	29,500	44,000	33,700	—
Poland	2,072	1,920	1,824	—	24.3	29.3	30.2	—	50,400	56,350	55,000	—
Rumania	1,235	754	722	—	15.8	25.5	19.7	—	19,500	19,200	14,200	—
Yugoslavia	—	1,008	964	934	—	27.5	22.4	28.2	16,600	27,740	21,590	26,360
Estimated total Eastern Europe 5/	8,280	7,960	7,980	7,950	25.8	33.7	29.8	34.6	214,000	268,000	238,000	275,000
Estimated total all Europe 5/	23,470	26,480	27,140	28,260	33.0	39.5	38.0	41.8	775,000	1,045,000	1,030,000	1,180,000

U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	22,500	24,200	23,500	23,700	15.6	16.5	18.7	--	350,000	400,000	440,000	--
Asia:												
Cyprus	135	140	145	--	19.8	24.3	18.6	--	2,676	3,400	2,700	3,200
Iran	1,956	--	--	--	18.8	--	--	--	36,798	45,930	43,630	45,930
Iraq	2,374	3,063	2,858	2,696	14.9	19.6	15.3	12.5	35,270	59,930	43,760	33,650
Israel	175	114	128	126	16.5	29.8	19.1	19.6	2,880	3,400	2,450	2,470
Lebanon	40	52	30	30	19.0	20.8	7.7	6.2	760	1,080	230	185
Syria	848	1,483	1,200	--	14.5	22.3	8.8	--	12,292	33,070	10,500	6,000
Turkey	5,540	6,500	5,500	6,500	23.2	24.6	23.6	21.5	128,380	160,000	130,000	140,000
China	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	325,000	--	--	--
India	8,020	8,726	7,549	8,164	14.7	15.1	13.8	15.1	118,280	131,900	104,440	123,200
Pakistan	557	528	629	519	11.3	11.5	12.8	12.5	6,300	6,070	8,070	6,500
Japan	2,400	2,307	2,268	2,206	37.7	38.9	38.1	43.6	90,439	89,690	86,310	96,200
Korea, South	1,710	2,030	1,914	--	15.9	14.8	16.5	--	27,200	30,000	31,500	--
Estimated total 5/	41,170	44,870	42,170	43,160	19.7	19.6	19.4	18.9	810,000	880,000	820,000	815,000
Africa:												
Algeria	3,102	3,154	3,052	2,852	12.1	8.2	11.7	9.5	37,494	26,000	35,825	27,000
Egypt	128	138	141	146	38.9	43.5	44.0	44.7	4,976	6,000	6,200	6,520
Morocco 7/	4,934	2,938	4,277	4,255	14.4	7.3	13.7	11.8	71,220	21,500	58,420	50,355
Tunisia	1,295	1,800	1,775	1,875	6.9	4.7	7.3	5.5	8,920	8,500	12,950	10,390
Union of South Africa	135	--	--	--	17.4	--	--	--	2,350	700	1,060	1,125
Estimated total 5/	11,520	10,540	11,790	11,640	13.0	8.5	11.9	10.7	150,000	90,000	140,000	125,000
South America:												
Argentina	1,587	2,059	2,216	2,209	24.8	22.5	21.9	20.4	39,320	46,400	48,500	45,000
Chile	136	149	165	168	31.7	31.5	30.3	30.1	4,316	4,700	5,000	5,050
Peru	465	419	432	420	21.5	18.2	20.9	24.6	9,980	7,630	9,020	10,330
Uruguay	81	95	165	132	16.6	15.0	6.8	12.1	1,344	1,425	1,130	1,600
Estimated total 5/	2,830	3,390	3,640	3,630	22.3	20.6	20.6	20.7	63,000	70,000	75,000	75,000
Oceania:												
Australia	1,412	2,121	2,400	2,336	22.2	15.0	27.1	14.1	31,351	31,740	65,000	33,000
New Zealand	53	66	55	55	45.1	56.1	51.1	52.1	2,388	3,700	2,810	2,865
Total Oceania	1,465	2,187	2,455	2,391	23.0	16.2	27.6	15.0	33,739	35,440	67,810	35,865
Estimated world total 5/	121,620	136,650	135,760	136,760	22.2	23.3	24.3	23.9	2,700,000	3,180,000	3,300,000	3,265,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1959 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which began late in 1959 and ended early in 1960. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. 4/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, revised preliminary forecasts. 5/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Production data are tentative unofficial estimates. 7/ Excludes data for areas formerly known as Spanish Morocco and Tangier.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service officers, results of office research, and related information.

OATS: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest average 1950-54, annual 1957-59 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/				Yield per acre 3/				Production			
	Average 1950-54	1957	1958	1959 4/	Average 1950-54	1957	1958	1959 4/	Average 1950-54	1957	1958	1959 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:												
Canada 5/	10,813	11,017	11,039	11,391	38.6	34.5	36.3	36.7	417,429	380,599	400,951	417,933
Mexico	206	238	247	235	18.2	23.1	25.1	17.9	3,759	5,500	6,200	4,200
United States	37,928	34,647	31,834	28,496	33.9	37.5	44.5	37.7	1,285,417	1,300,954	1,415,570	1,073,982
Estimated total 6/	48,950	45,900	43,120	40,120	34.9	36.8	42.3	37.3	1,707,000	1,687,000	1,823,000	1,496,000
Europe:												
Austria	539	454	440	403	44.8	51.6	52.2	53.2	24,156	23,440	22,960	21,460
Belgium	405	366	351	350	80.2	85.4	86.9	84.0	32,462	31,270	30,515	29,400
Denmark	647	585	502	511	90.8	92.6	88.9	76.3	58,740	54,150	44,640	39,000
Finland	1,143	1,023	1,092	1,130	47.1	47.0	50.4	42.7	53,801	48,100	55,000	48,230
France	5,596	3,973	3,675	3,722	43.3	44.7	49.4	52.4	242,298	177,700	181,700	195,000
Germany, West	2,681	2,237	2,069	2,005	67.3	68.6	72.3	70.1	180,322	153,520	149,600	140,460
Greece	365	373	356	318	26.2	34.3	32.6	32.7	9,558	12,800	11,600	10,400
Ireland	613	460	456	461	63.2	65.4	66.9	71.4	38,744	30,100	30,520	32,900
Italy	1,140	1,037	1,023	1,017	32.9	38.6	38.3	36.6	37,516	40,075	39,175	37,240
Luxembourg	52	50	—	—	50.0	—	—	—	2,602	—	—	—
Netherlands	368	394	340	309	87.5	88.2	90.4	71.2	32,210	34,760	30,720	22,000
Norway	187	150	140	128	62.7	62.3	62.6	50.5	11,726	9,350	8,760	6,460
Portugal	774	763	750	707	12.2	11.6	13.2	9.1	9,424	8,840	9,875	6,455
Spain	1,520	1,448	1,432	1,404	23.2	25.5	25.0	27.5	35,306	36,860	35,760	38,580
Sweden	1,215	1,273	1,319	1,325	47.8	45.9	46.7	41.2	58,124	58,380	61,600	54,560
Switzerland	64	47	40	39	77.3	82.6	80.5	79.5	4,946	3,880	3,220	3,100
United Kingdom	2,854	2,348	2,217	2,032	65.4	63.9	67.5	75.3	186,774	150,150	149,660	153,090
Estimated total Western Europe 6/	20,160	16,980	16,250	15,910	50.6	51.5	53.5	52.8	1,020,000	875,000	870,000	840,000
Bulgaria	397	373	383	--	27.7	33.5	--	—	11,000	12,500	—	—
Czechoslovakia	1,380	1,320	1,250	--	44.2	47.0	48.0	—	61,000	62,000	60,000	--
Germany, East	1,352	1,125	—	—	56.7	58.2	--	—	76,600	65,500	--	--
Hungary	355	426	428	423	31.0	42.3	30.8	—	11,000	18,000	13,200	—
Poland	4,130	4,290	4,210	—	35.8	40.8	43.5	—	148,000	175,000	183,000	--
Rumania	1,175	865	768	--	22.9	31.2	25.1	—	26,900	27,000	19,300	—
Yugoslavia	—	993	857	835	--	33.6	20.8	33.3	19,420	33,345	17,840	27,800
Estimated total Eastern Europe 6/	9,700	9,420	9,130	9.070	36.6	41.9	41.1	43.0	355,000	395,000	375,000	390,000
Estimated total all Europe 6/	29,860	26,400	25,380	24,980	46.0	48.1	49.1	49.2	1,375,000	1,270,000	1,245,000	1,230,000

U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 7/	40,000	34,600	36,000	36,300	20.9	23.1	24.7	--	835,000	800,000	890,000	--
Asia:												
Syria	22	--	--	--	24.3	--	--	--	535	--	--	--
Turkey	808	949	650	700	30.9	31.6	30.8	30.0	24,958	30,000	20,000	21,000
China	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	70,000	--	--	--
Japan	209	232	222	193	47.6	55.8	60.8	58.2	9,948	12,950	13,500	11,230
Estimated total 6/	4,400	4,690	4,280	4,490	25.0	22.4	23.4	21.2	110,000	105,000	100,000	95,000
Africa:												
Algeria	428	--	210	180	20.9	--	15.7	13.9	8,940	6,200	3,300	2,500
Morocco 8/	140	77	68	55	28.4	18.8	22.1	15.5	3,978	1,450	1,500	850
Tunisia	59	60	--	--	18.2	--	--	--	1,074	--	--	--
Union of South Africa	365	--	--	--	15.9	--	--	--	5,800	4,700	4,300	3,750
Estimated total 6/	1,040	850	740	690	20.2	17.6	14.9	13.0	21,000	15,000	11,000	9,000
South America:												
Argentina	1,655	2,165	1,966	1,910	34.0	31.6	29.8	29.8	56,284	68,500	58,560	57,000
Chile	238	262	268	266	28.6	34.4	30.3	32.4	6,800	9,000	8,130	8,610
Uruguay	145	298	221	95	19.4	12.1	10.2	16.8	2,816	3,600	2,260	1,600
Estimated total 6/	2,090	2,790	2,520	2,350	32.1	29.7	27.8	29.8	67,000	83,000	70,000	70,000
Oceania:												
Australia	2,325	2,959	4,300	3,405	18.2	13.3	20.9	17.3	42,252	39,280	90,000	59,000
New Zealand	37	30	25	40	62.4	60.8	62.4	62.5	2,308	1,825	1,560	2,500
Total	2,362	2,989	4,325	3,445	18.9	13.8	21.2	17.9	44,560	41,105	91,560	61,500
Estimated world total 6/	128,700	118,220	116,360	112,380	32.3	33.8	36.4	32.7	4,160,000	4,000,000	4,230,000	3,670,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1959 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which began late in 1959 and ended early in 1960. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. 4/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, revised preliminary forecasts. 5/ Production and yield reported in bushels of 34 pounds. 6/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 7/ Production data are tentative unofficial estimates. 8/ Excludes data for areas formerly known as Spanish Morocco and Tangier.

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The Asian barley crop of 815 million bushels is slightly below the 1958 harvest but slightly above average. Acreage was up moderately but lower yields offset the increase. Production of oats is estimated at 95 million bushels compared with 100 million in 1958.

In Africa barley production of 125 million bushels in 11 percent below the 1958 total of 140 million bushels. Reductions were reported for each of the North African countries where the bulk of the crop is produced. Production of oats is minor in Africa and is decreasing. The 1959 total of 9 million bushels contrasts with the 1950-54 average of 21 million.

Barley production in South America is estimated at 75 million bushels, the same as in 1958. About 45 million of that total is in Argentina, the leading producer of the area. Production of oats is estimated at 70 million bushels, which is about average. Argentine production is tentatively set at 57 million bushels.

Production of barley and oats in Australia is sharply below the large 1958 harvest but is still well above average. The barley crop of 33 million bushels compares with the unusually high figure of 65 million in 1958. Production of oats is estimated at 59 million bushels compared with the record crop of 90 million bushels in 1958.